

# MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Friday, 4th April 1958.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at One of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (SRI S. R. KANTHI, B.A., LL.B.) in the Chair.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### Release of Government Waste Land for Cultivation in Khanapur and Belgaum Taluks.

Q.—1059. Sri V. S. PATIL (Belgaum I).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of acres of Government waste lands given to cultivators in the Belgaum and Khanapur taluks of the Belgaum district since 1940;

(b) whether any of those lands were given under "Grow More Food" scheme;

(c) whether the persons to whom such lands were given, brought them under cultivation and if so, the number of acres that were brought under paddy, nagali and other crops;

(d) whether they have inquired into the fact that the said cultivators had to spend large amounts to improve those lands;

(e) whether they have issued orders recently to take back the lands in excess of certain acreage and to distribute them to others; if so, when the orders were issued and will the Government be pleased to place those orders on the Assembly Table;

(f) the number of acres of land that have been taken back and distributed to others and when?

A.—Sri M. P. PATIL (Minister for Revenue).—

	Belgaum		Khanapur
(a)—A.	G.	A.	G.
	4014	0	7318 29

(b) Yes, as follows:— A G.

1. Belgaum	...	2202	10
2. Khanapur	...	7318	29

(c) Yes. Almost all the area was brought under cultivation. The approximate areas brought under paddy, nagali and other crops are as follows:—

Belgaum.—Out of 2,202 acres 10 guntas, about 500 acres were brought under paddy cultivation and the remaining area under nagali and other crops.

Khanapur.—Out of 7,318 acres 29 guntas about 1,000 acres were brought under paddy cultivation and the remaining area under other crops.

(d) Such inquiry was made only when the lands were granted for cultivation on permanent basis.

(e) Orders were issued in Bombay Government Resolution No. 3955/97031 dated 20th October 1955. A copy of the Resolution is placed on the table of the House.

(f) Belgaum	Acres	Nil
	Guntas	
Khanapur	110	36 in 1956.
	59	30 in 1957.
	170	26

Sri V. S. PATIL.—With reference to the answer to (f), out of 170 acres 26 guntas of land, what extent of land was under paddy cultivation?

Sri M. P. PATIL.—I am sorry that information is not with me.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Are the Government aware that in the case of most of

(SRI V. S. PATIL)

these lands that have been taken back and handed over to others, they were deprived of the crops raised on the fields?

Sri M. P. PATIL.—When the lands were taken back from old tenants, the crops were taken away; the lands were taken at the end of the year when there were no crops at all.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Are the Government aware that for preparing paddy land out of waste land that was handed over to others, every person had to spend not less than Rs. 500 per acre to bring them under paddy cultivation?

Sri M. P. PATIL.—It is not so necessarily. Some lands may be brought under cultivation without much labour. It depends upon the land which is granted to them. But one thing I want to point out to the Hon'ble Member is that when the lands were given to them, they were given to them on annual basis and if they spent any money on that, they spent at their own risk.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—When these lands were given to these people, they were given under the grow more food scheme and even though the lands were given on annual basis, still the people were encouraged to bring the lands under paddy cultivation on the understanding that the lands would be given to them permanently but when some influence came in the way.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—How many questions you are putting?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—It is to remind the Hon'ble Minister as to why the lands were given to these people and when they were getting good crops, some influences were working against them and that is why the Government have ousted them.

Sri M. P. PATIL.—In the first place no assurance was given either orally or in writing. Then when the lands were taken back from these people, they were taken back according to the decision of the Government. The decision was embodied in the Government resolution. There was no question of any influence in this connection.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—When the lands were given for 'grow more food', there was no Government resolution as to the extent of the land which was to be held by the tenants, but subsequently in 1955 the ceiling was imposed. That is why these people were ousted. So can the Government say now that the people were not given any understanding about the extent of the holdings of land?

Sri M. P. PATIL.—It is true that no ceiling was fixed, but the lands were given on annual basis without any assurance. Therefore, the Government had every right to take back the lands. As a matter of fact, these leases were renewed every year and under the circumstances, Government had every right to prescribe a ceiling limit and accordingly, the Bombay Government had prescribed the ceiling limit in 1955.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—On what principle these lands were distributed; were they distributed to the landless people?

Sri M. P. PATIL.—The major portion of the lands were distributed to co-operative societies.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—To what co-operative societies these lands were given?

Sri M. P. PATIL.—When I said that they were given to the co-operative societies, I did not refer only to the lands taken back in 1956 and 1957, but to the lands taken from the very beginning; and out of these lands, some lands have been given to Surpur and Tarighatti Societies.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—May I know whether out of 170 acres any land has been given to Co-operative Societies?

Sri M. P. PATIL.—I am not in a position to give information about these particular lands. But I refer to the lands which were taken over by the Government according to the Bombay Government Order dated 20th October 1955. About 821 acres have been taken back and out of 821, 720 acres have been given to these societies and about 100 acres to Harijans and Backward Class community people.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—I am not referring to that.

Sri M. P. PATIL.—I cannot give information with regard to any particular land.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—May I know whether one of these lands that were in possession of the Harijans was taken over by the Government and given to a manganese contractor recently?

Sri M. P. PATIL.—I am not aware. If the Hon'ble Member brings to my notice any particular instance I shall make enquiries in that connection.

[Sri L. B. BIRJE put his supplementary in Marathi.]

[Sri M. P. PATIL answered in Marathi.]

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question 1212. Sri A. Mohamed Sait has authorised Sri G. Venkatai Gowda to put the question.

### Admission to the National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.

Q.—1212. Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam) [On behalf of Sri A. MOHAMED SAIT (Mysore City North)].—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the basis and the method of allotment of seats in the affiliated Institute of Engineering, Mysore;

(b) the number of students of the backward community who have been admitted during the year 1956-57 and the current year?

A.—Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Minister for Education).—

(a) The National Institute of Engineering makes admissions on the following basis:—

(i) 50 per cent of the seats have been set apart to be filled strictly on considerations of merit and without any discrimination on any ground whatsoever.

(ii) 12½ per cent of the seats have been reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes as defined by the Government of India.

(iii) 37½ per cent of the seats are set apart for children and dependents of donors, helpers and of the honorary tutorial staff, keeping in view the merit of the candidates also, as far as possible.

Vacancies that may occur in category (ii) will be added to (iii).

(b) Actually seven students in 1956-57 and two during the current year joined the Institute as against 11 and 6 selected for admission during these years.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—May I know the number of students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes that sought admission into the Institute in 1956-57 and 1957-58?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅಡ್ಮಿಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Is the amount that is sought as donation fixed?

Sri V. VENKATAPPA.—Yes.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—May I know the amount?

Sri V. VENKATAPPA.—Rs. 3,000.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the grant that the Government of India gives to this institution?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Has the Government any control over this institution in regard to admissions?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Does the Government give any grant to this Institute?

Sri V. VENKATAPPA.—No.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Then what is the kind of control Government has over this Institute in regard to admissions?